

INFORMATION REPORT
CONFIDENTIAL

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1. In September 1947, the Buna Works in Schkopau (Chemische Werke Buna der Sowjetischen Aktiengesellschaft für Kautschuk) were informed that their production quota of 40,000 tons for 1947 had been increased to 48,000 tons for 1948. The 1948 schedule, in addition to this amount of buna and to other products of the works, included repair of the most essential production equipment. Monthly production during 1947 averaged 3000 to 3300 tons; after the new order in September, however, measures were taken to raise it to 4000 tons. Only once, in October 1947, was this figure actually reached; from November 1947 on, production decreased (back to 3300 tons in November and lower in December 1947 and January 1948).
2. The main reason, besides the poor condition of production equipment, for the decrease in buna manufacture was the lack of phenylbetanaphthylamine, an essential material produced from betanaphthol and anilin. The Schkopau works have nearly exhausted their supplies, which formerly came from IG in Ludwigshafen. A new arrangement became effective in December 1947 by which IG in Höchst received thirty tons of ethylene oxide (a basic material for cleaning agents) from the Schkopau works in compensation for twenty tons of betanaphthol per month, which is worked up into phenylbetanaphthylamine by IG in Ludwigshafen and then forwarded to the Schkopau works. This amount, however, is entirely inadequate for the Buna Works requirements and will permit the manufacture of only about 1000 tons of buna a month.
3. For this reason there are at present surplus stocks of the two other basic ingredients of buna, carbide and acetylene. In mid-February 1948, about 2000 tons of carbide were stored in tank cars and an additional 500 to 600 tons in the storage bins of the Schkopau works. Carbide production continued at an undiminished rate because the works directors did not wish to let the carbide ovens go out. In order to dispose of the accumulating surplus of acetylene, a plan was formulated for the Buna Works to produce from it chloro-carbon.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.
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used as dissolving agents for the synthetic rubber industry, and acetic acid and vinylchloride, a basic substance for the production of igelite.

4. In January 1948, the Buna Works started to export glysantin, an anti-freeze, to Sweden and Holland; 200 to 250 tons were dispatched. It is planned to continue this export at about 100 to 150 tons a month. Transportation is handled by Derutra via Rostock harbor.
5. In early 1948, the Russian direction of the works ordered that production of diethanolamine phosphate from phosphoric acid and diethanolamine be commenced; the product is to be added to glysantin as a protection against corrosion. Mercaptobenzoethiazole and phenylglycine-potassium-sodium, anti-corrosion agents formerly used in the works, are no longer available in sufficient quantities. The new anti-corrosion agent has been tested for several months and found effective; installations for its production are to be built promptly.
6. From 1 April 1948, the wage scale and bonus system of the Buna Works are to be changed. Unskilled workers now earning 0.70 RM per hour will receive a base wage of 0.90 RM per hour, but additional pay now granted on length of service and job specialization will be entirely abolished and replaced by production premiums only for workers fulfilling or exceeding very high standards. Payments in kind (igelite shoelaces, plastic heels, acetic acid, synthetic tubes, etc.), formerly given to all workers once a month, are to be discontinued, and such items are to be delivered only to workers who fulfill or exceed very high production standards. These levels are so high that missing one work shift (twelve hours) or absence due to certified illness makes a worker lose his claim. As a result, the rate of absence from work for sickness or other reasons decreased from about twenty percent in 1947 to about five percent in 1948.
7. On 6 February 1948, Dr. von Bock, a chemist in the planning office of the Buna Works, who had been production chief of the Dyhernfurth Works near Breslau (manufacturers of such chemical warfare agents as poison gas), was deported to Russia. Shortly before leaving on Russian orders, von Bock told his colleagues that his removal to Russia was not because of his work for the Schkopau plant but his previous employment with Dyhernfurth. Also in February 1948, Lansche, Dipl. Ing., was told by the Russians that he was to join Dr. Theodor Fischer, who was deported to Russia in October 1946 and who had allegedly asked for him. Lansche was ordered to select a number of mechanics and welders to accompany him. He pretended to comply with the orders but at the last moment before his departure disappeared, presumably to Berlin or the western zones.
8. The Russian directorate of the works consists of:
Nasarov, director general
Markevich, chief engineer and production chief
Kirpichnikov, deputy chief engineer
Tarasov, head of the scientific and chemical department
Tshayev, planning and control
Stoliarov, commercial director

In addition to a number of Russian office employees, there are forty to fifty Russian "specialists", mainly engineers, occupied in the works. There are no Russian laborers.

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